

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILL WATCH CRANKS

The News of the Assassination of President Carnot

CAUSES UNEASINESS AT WASHINGTON,

Left Some Crank Will Do Something Violent.

EXTRA GUARDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Doorkeepers at the Capitol Instructed to Be Very Cautious in Admitting Strange Characters.

Washington, June 24.—(Special)—The news of the assassination of President Carnot, of France, produced a great shock in Washington tonight. Everything else has been out of sight in the talk about this. Washington is particularly sensitive to such shocks, two presidents having been assassinated here.

Probable when we have a new architect and new ventilating machinery, which will give our statesmen fresh air, and plenty of it, they may be able to get together and do some of the things that the people demand. Fresh air may bring some of the northern democrats to a realization of the things that they owe the party and the platform. Perhaps when we get fresh air they may vote to carry out the pledges of the platform which declare for the repeal of the state bank tax and the free coinage of silver.

It may have been the impure air which has caused so much wrangling, bad humor and delay in the senate. It may have been the bad air which has caused the senate to make so many bad amendments to the tariff bill which the house sent over the last of last February. Let us hope it was the bad air. That can be remedied and when done the bad features of the tariff bill may be purified.

Good, pure air is a great thing anywhere.

Uncle Sam's Deficit.

Up to date there has been a deficit for the year. Uncle Sam's bank account of \$74,000,000.

The government expenditures have been that much more than the receipts. All sorts of causes for the deficit are given. But as a matter of fact it is the McKinley tariff law. In that law a large number of articles are taxed at such a high rate that they are no longer imported and the government derives no revenue.

Again when formerly \$45,000,000 was raised annually from a small tax on sugar nothing is derived now, and \$10,000,000 is paid out in bounty to sugar producers.

Still another cause of the deficit is the enormous increase in postage made under the last revenue bill. This is being cut down by the present administration. Commissioner Lochren claims to have saved \$25,000,000 by cutting off fraudulent pensioners and other economies.

The new tariff law, now under consideration in congress, will repeat the sugar bounty, saving \$10,000,000 a year, and when it finally becomes a law the rates will be so fixed as to raise the greatest amount of revenue. There will be no prohibitive duties. The new law will raise about \$40,000,000 annually, a very heavy duty on sugar will raise \$25,000,000 more, and the items in the tariff bill proper will bring in several hundred million, giving the government the greatest amount of revenue and the people but little taxation on the articles they consume.

Under the new tariff law very soon to be enacted there will be no further deficiencies.

Relying upon the revenues the new law will bring it has been definitely determined by the president and Secretary Carlisle that there will not be another issue of bonds.

President Cleveland heard the news while in New York. He expressed himself as greatly shocked, and immediately sent a telegram of sympathy.

Speaker Crisp, when told of it, said it would be a great shock to the entire civilization.

Extra Guards on Duty.

In order to make the white house perfectly safe an extra detail of policemen were stationed about it this evening. The service force will also be increased about the departments and capitol for a time, for such a need as this is calculated to have the effect of arousing the cranks and anarchists that are supposed to be here in numbers just now.

The doorknobs about the senate galleries will be cautious tomorrow to be extra cautious about the people admitted, and the precautions taken when Coxey's army arrived will again be put in force.

Only yesterday several anonymous letters threatening to blow up the senate with dynamite if it did not soon pass the tariff bill were received. Of course they were from cranks who would not recognize dynamite should they see it, but nevertheless all necessary precautions will be taken to prevent any crazy act on the part of some fanatic.

The Black-Watson Contest.

Though the report in the Black-Watson contested election case was made to the house yesterday by Judge Lawson, it is not probable that the house will take it up at this session. The report being unanimous in favor of Black, the committee does not deem it necessary to call for an action upon it by the house to the exclusion of important business. When it is called up, however, Mr. Watson will have the right to speak on the floor of the house in his own behalf.

Speaker Crisp has entirely recovered. He will preside over the house as usual tomorrow.

The Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill will come back to the house from the senate next week.

Though some of the senate leaders are endeavoring to induce the house leaders to accept the bill on the grounds that it will be best for the party to pass this bill the house will not hear to it.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

When the house adjourned on Saturday the general deficiency appropriation bill for the current year was the unfinished business and the subject in the committee on rules of the committee of the whole.

The question of paying nearly half a million dollars of judgments of the court of claims on account of Indian depredations, and the balance of a year's salaries to the families of three deceased members, one of whom died as far back as the forty-first congress—promised to require an ordinary day's session for their settlement. The probabilities seem to be, therefore, that other general legislation will not be considered before Wednesday. There are a few bills of a technical nature, the most important being the bill for the internal revenue paragraph. There are a large number of amendments still to be offered to the income tax and the attack the republicans intend making on the increase in the tax on whisky may, however, prevent these matters from being disposed of in one day.

The House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

When the house adjourned on Saturday the general deficiency appropriation bill for the current year was the unfinished business and the subject in the committee on rules of the committee of the whole.

The question of paying nearly half a million dollars of judgments of the court of claims on account of Indian depredations, and the balance of a year's salaries to the families of three deceased members, one of whom died as far back as the forty-first congress—promised to require an ordinary day's session for their settlement. The probabilities seem to be, therefore, that other general legislation will not be considered before Wednesday. There are a few bills of a technical nature, the most important being the bill for the internal revenue paragraph. There are a large number of amendments still to be offered to the income tax and the attack the republicans intend making on the increase in the tax on whisky may, however, prevent these matters from being disposed of in one day.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.

The absence of Speaker Crisp from the house last week prevented the committee on rules, in whose hands are the proposed destinies of legislation in the house, from arranging a programme of business for the coming week. It will not be until the committee on rules or to do anything in the matter before Tuesday or Wednesday, for the rules of the house and pending business are sufficient to provide for the first two days. One of the two being the fourth Monday in the month, is set aside for consideration of business relating to the local affairs of the District of Columbia.

The principal feature of the bill the house will fight is the sugar schedule. There have been several conferences among leading men in the house recently and all are agreed that it would be best to stay here all rather than submit to the passage of the present sugar schedule.

In the House.</p

GEORGIA'S MILLS.

Answers from Our Cotton Manufacturers to a Series of Questions AS TO THE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION

Different Views Expressed by the Mill Owners—What They Suggest as a Remedy for the Dull Times.

Washington, June 24.—(Special)—The Senate finance committee has just printed the bulletin of answers from southern cotton manufacturers to its series of questions on the cause of the depression. It is also interesting to note how different are the views of our Georgia cotton manufacturers on the cause of the depression throughout the country.

The following extracts from answers are worth reading:

The Bibb Manufacturing Company, of Macon, answers that they manufacture coarse yet, do not make any article of duty on them, and one-third reduction from the McKinley law would not injure them. They have no foreign competition.

The Roswell Manufacturing Company, of Roswell, Ga., says: "The causes of the depression are the free trade policy and ultra legislation directly in that line."

The Warren Manufacturing Company, of Oneida, Tenn., sends these strange answers:

"None of our component materials are durable.

"We need a duty to protect us even with free raw material.

"Our recommendation is to let the tariff act of 1890 stand. That is not what is the matter with the country."

The Wahoo Manufacturing Company, of Newnan, Ga., says: "The cause of the depression is in account of prospective legislation on the tariff, as we make carpet warps, and the demand for our goods is light, as the carpet men say they will be hurt by the Wilson bill."

The Kenyon Manufacturing Company, of Brunswick, Ga., says: "In case the tariff is taken off the cotton yarns we will either have to go to war with France to come to terms with the paper claims of England, or close our mills. The question is, whether the American laborer will work for the pittance paid in Germany and England. There has been no money made in our business for some time. We believe in protection."

The Morris Southern Cotton Yarn Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., probably says: "My remedy to correct the present depression in trade would be to have congress pass the Wilson bill, coin the silver bullion and put it in circulation and do it at once, and go home, and business would at once revive, and the hard times would be a thing of the past. What we need is more money and settled condition of affairs."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Randolph Manufacturing Company, of Cuthbert, Ga., expatiates at length, among other things, saying:

"It is time to have a halt and consider where we are. We have had too much legislation from a selfish point of view. What has broken almost all the railroads in the country? Almost all this trouble south has occurred under the law of congress. Freight rates have increased since congress passed a law putting the railroads under a government board, paid by the government, to supervise the railroads of the country. Millions of money have been lost by the people, and why? Because of the dishonesty of the management of these properties under the control of the government board, to make the dishonesty respectable. There is but one rule for the conduct of business; that is, the law of supply and demand and holding every one to strict account for their conduct personally. The less legislation the better control trade the better for the country and people of all classes. Why are cotton, corn and wheat below the cost of production? The greed of gain, manipulation of future dealers and the moneyed monopoly of United States banks, who have the finances of the country in their grip. Repeat the 10 per cent tax on the railroads, then we shall have to meet the demands of the country and not until then. You may cut off the branches of a tree and it will put out again; take it up by the roots and you kill it. Monopolies have had their day and will now ruin the masses of producers—south and west and north—only such as live by protection."

The Graniteville Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, says:

"We do not know that any rate of duty is necessary for me to compete with other countries on the style of goods I produce, as I compete with the English market in China, and we (this country) could capture the trade of South America if we had the necessities that the English have."

Since writing the above, I find that there is a duty of 2 per cent a square yard on the goods that I make, and the Wilson bill proposes 1 per cent. I hope the 2 per cent will remain. I want a duty to cover the expenses of the government and no income tax."

"I stand on the democratic platform—reform for the support of the government and inclining to a low tariff."

President Bates of the King Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, says:

"In my opinion, the main cause of the present depression was the flight of the business community created by the agitation of the silver question. The remedy to have corrected the flight would have been a repeal, out and out, of the so-called Sherman law, and concurrently passing a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at their present ratio, to-wit, 16 to 1."

"One thing to help matters now, in our opinion, is to repeal the law conditionally taxing the issue of state banks."

He also says:

"We have exported, since we commenced operations, about 40,000 bales of goods, we have noticed that the fluctuations of prices, both at home and abroad, have kept pace almost exactly with the variations in the price of silver. From our past observations and experience we think, now that the government seems determined to bring us to a gold basis, that all sorts of commodities will have to be reduced in price. The most difficult thing to reduce that we have to do with is labor, which can, in a great measure, control its own price, as it is the only thing that can talk when you go to buy it. The bringing of this and all other countries to a gold basis will practically double the indebtedness of the debtor class and work great hardship to the large percentage of the people of this country, both farmers and small householders, and especially to all persons who are carrying life insurance. The insurance company will collect the same amount of money from the man who has his life insured whether the price of gold goes up or down, but as it is all the time increasing in our country, whatever the increase may be, it will require that much more labor to pay what the insured agreed to pay when he took out his policy, and the same with the man when he gave his mortgage."

The Swift Manufacturing Company, of Macon, says:

"We are in doubt on imports as are necessary for the permanent support of the government; restrict imports, either admit anything free; add a small duty to immigration also, and abolish all internal taxation of every nature, and let the people be free as air, if possible."

M. W. B.

ASSASSINATED!

Continued From Fifth Column First Page.

with the present year, and there seemed to be every prospect of his re-election. His presidency will be regarded as the most brilliant and successful of these times. His death, following the brutal attack upon him, is a very serious calamity for France and Europe. The feelings of sympathy for him at the Grand theater of Lyons last night were not more pained and horrified by the news of his attempted assassination than the rest of their countrymen.

"This fatal event is likely to create not only just and righteous indignation at murder most foul and most horrible, but also an impatience of the continued existence of the assassin. One reason may be found wherever these people are harbored; there must be greater watchfulness over the public men. This assassin struggled out of an enthusiastic crowd and was allowed to get on the step of the carriage, possibly in a momentary laxation of watchfulness of those having it in charge."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Lincoln died in the theater at the hands of a assassin, and the assassin of the confederacy which the president intended to let down so gently. President Garfield fell likewise by the bullet of one who was not mad, save in a political sense, and died after two months of anguish. These are the only parallels that history affords to the fiendish atrocity of last night, for the assassination of the heads of a free state, has been the work of the assassination of a despotic.

It is understood that President Carnot did not intend to seek a re-election, that might have been his for the asking. He was content, having done his duty blamelessly and impartially, to retire to private life, carrying the good will of the nation, the confidence of statesmen and the approbation of his own conscience. Who was to succeed him was a question of urgent question.

And yet we must turn from the contemplation of it, the mind being capable for the moment of only realizing the height and depth of the catastrophe and the appalling suddenness of the shock. Society cannot be stunned even by a blow like this and it is only too probable that the foul deed will give a handle to the apostles of reaction through Europe. Yet will the hand of every man in the world, who is a man, turn toward that deathbed in the great and beautiful city on the Rhone, in a prefecture which has been occupied for four and twenty years by some of the ablest French administrators. The human tragedy supplants for today the political aspects of the assassination.

"Never was a man less likely to excite personal vengeance than Carnot, and we are not disposed that he was the victim of a madman's frenzy, it must be assumed that he has been stricken because he did not pardon the anarchists who were recently guillotined for the murder of innocent men and women. All questions of the policy and measures to be taken, and the consequences even, are beside the subject of the assassin. Carnot's death does not bring with it the influence of a blind savage. A president, who was elected by the united representatives of a free people, resting his authority on manhood suffrage, and nearing the end of his term of office, and who sustained with the quiet dignity and charm of high personal character the growing confidence of all that is good and sound in the world. We suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Randolph Manufacturing Company, of Cuthbert, Ga., expatiates at length, among other things, saying:

"It is time to have a halt and consider where we are. We have had too much legislation from a selfish point of view. What has broken almost all the railroads in the country? Almost all this trouble south has occurred under the law of congress. Freight rates have increased since congress passed a law putting the railroads under a government board, paid by the government, to supervise the railroads of the country. Millions of money have been lost by the people, and why? Because of the dishonesty of the management of these properties under the control of the government board, to make the dishonesty respectable. There is but one rule for the conduct of business; that is, the law of supply and demand and holding every one to strict account for their conduct personally. The less legislation the better control trade the better for the country and people of all classes. Why are cotton, corn and wheat below the cost of production? The greed of gain, manipulation of future dealers and the moneyed monopoly of United States banks, who have the finances of the country in their grip. Repeat the 10 per cent tax on the railroads, then we shall have to meet the demands of the country and not until then. You may cut off the branches of a tree and it will put out again; take it up by the roots and you kill it. Monopolies have had their day and will now ruin the masses of producers—south and west and north—only such as live by protection."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Randolph Manufacturing Company, of Cuthbert, Ga., expatiates at length, among other things, saying:

"It is time to have a halt and consider where we are. We have had too much legislation from a selfish point of view. What has broken almost all the railroads in the country? Almost all this trouble south has occurred under the law of congress. Freight rates have increased since congress passed a law putting the railroads under a government board, paid by the government, to supervise the railroads of the country. Millions of money have been lost by the people, and why? Because of the dishonesty of the management of these properties under the control of the government board, to make the dishonesty respectable. There is but one rule for the conduct of business; that is, the law of supply and demand and holding every one to strict account for their conduct personally. The less legislation the better control trade the better for the country and people of all classes. Why are cotton, corn and wheat below the cost of production? The greed of gain, manipulation of future dealers and the moneyed monopoly of United States banks, who have the finances of the country in their grip. Repeat the 10 per cent tax on the railroads, then we shall have to meet the demands of the country and not until then. You may cut off the branches of a tree and it will put out again; take it up by the roots and you kill it. Monopolies have had their day and will now ruin the masses of producers—south and west and north—only such as live by protection."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

The Atlanta Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I would say fix a duty that would pay the expenses of the government, make it ad valorem, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, for at least one century. What we suffer under most is the continual tampering of congress with the commerce of the country. We should always be ready to get back to health when health once lost. The direst opposition comes from the way we lost the health; that is to say, if we overwork we regain health through the channels of rest. If we play the prodigal we must pay the debt by repentence."

day
E.S.
ntional value.
the price.
NTED.

Street.
es.

AL BABY.
the Telegraph Thea
tions.
Thousands of persons
the gate at White
the bulletins con
of York and her boy
ture king. Both pa
satisfactory pro
sophy have telegraphed
The first of the dis
the German emperor.

ND RECOGNITION.

Fifty Lives Lost by
on Saturday.
the further exploration
in, which an ex
day, has shown that
beyond anything imag
number of dead is 51.
that only 200 men were
one was due to a mis
part of the manager,
shift of miners had just
the dead bodies were
ognition. Crowds of
slept since the explo
the pit, awaiting news
brothers. Exploration
and difficult, owing to
the galleries with dead.

STRIKERS

line Superintendent
dered Out.
June 24.—At half-past
twenty-two private police
in mine. They had no
they were surrounded
ers, women and chil
lent over the ear yelling
lemen were unarmed.
to the mine. Consider
a scene, about 500 yards
able to disperse the
B were then ordered
a double quick time and
saw the reinforcements
dispersed.

the general superintend
the police. He was
by the men who had
the spot in a
escaped serious in
were armed with Win
sheriff would not give the
sheriff, who had charge
ved a severe blow above
the hands of one of the
the hands of the men up
able to get out of the
to notify the military
ment prevails at Adair
ion. The men were being
two carloads of men
ing taken to Anita. L
by B, Fifth regiment, will
to Anita mine tomorrow
any trouble there.

Has Merit
convinced Con
use CURED

atic Rhumatism,
zema.

S. Bowen
Arkansas.

of Hood's Saraparilla
its merits, and I have
to be strictly true.
two ulcers appeared on
being sore a long time.
I also was attacked with
my leg being drawn so that
ound the house. I hardly
ight's rest was. The hip
trouble and annoyance
on my hands. Naturally
was weak and low spirit
if me my hip would have to
I would get any better.
take one bottle of Hood's
weeks my rheumatism
and I found that

in the Cain.
raging, and I found that I
ight. My health steadily
cure. I continued taking
My hip has been restored
sore have stopped dis
parilla Cures

up. I am able for the first
do my own housework
without trouble. I have
cure; that tired feeling
My neighbors say I look
for Many Years.

send Hood's Saraparilla
cially those afflicted with
A. S. Bowen, Cline, Ar
re liver ill, constipation,
sick headaches, indigestion.

MACON PYTHIANS.

The Entertainment to be Given at the
Academy of Music.

THE DELEGATES SELECT A CHAIRMAN

Bishop Becker Preaches a Fine Sermon at
St. Joseph's—Services at the
Various Churches.

BIT A MAN AND A BOY

A Mad Dog Causes Great Excitement in
an Augusta Suburb.

LITTLE OLLIE BALLANTINE BITTEN

Mr. Jack Harden Also Gets the Dog's
Teeth in His Side—Political and
Other Gossip of Augusta.

Macon, Ga., June 24.—(Special)—Great excitement was created in Harrisburg last evening by the visit of a mad dog which severely and seriously bit a man and a boy. People almost crazed at the sight of the vicious canine rushed frantically through the streets to escape being attacked. The first person the dog came in reach of was Ollie, the young son of Mr. R. L. Ballantine, the registry letter clerk at the post office, who was out walking. He was partially pierced by his eyes with the sharp instrument, impairing his sight. The dog grabbed hold of the boy by the arm and stuck his poisoned teeth deep into his wrist and gouged the flesh, making a bloody and very serious wound. The little fellow was also bit on the body and his parents are greatly distressed, apprehending their child may be effected with hydrophobia, and every thing being done to prevent the dreadful malady.

After releasing his hold of the boy the dog next attacked Mr. Jack Harden, whom he seized by the right side, breaking the skin and possibly injecting the virus from his mouth into his flesh.

The dog also bit several dogs he met up with along the road. Men and boys armed with guns and pistols ran out of the houses and chased the mad dog through the streets and chased the mad dog through the streets and at him every few steps.

The dog was finally cornered by Mr. Williamson and shot to death. The dogs that were bitten will all be killed. It is hoped the boy and man who were bitten will escape having hydrophobia.

Sent Congratulations.

Yesterday after it became known that General C. A. Evans had retired from the gubernatorial race Chairman J. D. Dougherty, of the Richmond county democratic executive committee, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Georgia's next governor: "Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Newnan, Ga.—Though General C. A. Evans was the choice of Richmond county for gubernatorial honors, he having now withdrawn, I desire you to make every support of the democracy of the county."

"J. J. DOUGHTY,

"Chairman, Richmond County Executive Committee."

That goes to show that although there are a few disaffected office seekers who are trying to split the party, that the democratic party is as solid and uninterested.

The sentiment expressed in the telegram proves the unanimity and harmony that prevails in the ranks.

Baptist Convention.

A convention of the negro Baptist Sunday school of Georgia, presided over by Mr. C. A. Evans, was held at the Tabernacle church in Atlanta on July 5th to 8th. The leading Sunday school workers from all parts of the state will spend themselves of this opportunity to visit Atlanta and the Empire City of the south. At this convention the best methods and plans for furthering the great work of the Sunday school army of Georgia will be discussed.

A TRIANGULAR FIGHT

For the Office of Tax Receiver of Randolph County.

Cuthbert, Ga., June 24.—(Special)—As previously indicated in The Constitution, the democratic executive committee of this county has named July 24th as the date, and primaries as the way of selecting county officers. At that time only two of the offices seem to be open, the sheriff and constable. Sheriff Shuglin being opposed by C. M. Pindexter and Sheriff Bynum by L. R. Bridges. Since then W. B. Spurlock has entered the race for receiver, making it a triangular fight for this office. As the time draws nigh the other offices seem to be coveted. Mr. L. P. Arthur has entered the race against County Treasurer J. M. Redding. It is believed that there will be no opposition to Clerk Ellis nor Collier Redding, and that the election of thus far made will be all. Still there is nothing who is coveting these offices and who will let his friends know it before the primary election occurs.

Decided to Remain.

Professor Thomas Ryan, director of the Tabernacle Sunday school of Boston, has been in Augusta competing with the citizens and ladies in regard to establishing a conservatory of music in this city, has met with so much encouragement that he has decided to remain here and to come here in the fall. The professor left today for Boston, where he goes to spend the winter, but will return here in September and will be here to open the conservatory on the 15th of March.

Mr. Ryan was greatly impressed with the unflagging zeal displayed by our subversives and the general interest which have made every guarantee to secure the conservatory, which will be a big thing for Augusta.

Los Angeles Money.

The First Royal and Augusta Royal, the first time in some months, is running again, and the number of earnings. The report of this road of earnings for the month of May has been forwarded to the South Carolina railroad, and the earnings for May of this year were \$3,400.00, and for April of the same month last year, the decrease being \$1,320.10, or 10.13 per cent.

Fired the House.

Mount Royal and Augusta Royal, the first time in some months, is running again, and the number of earnings. The report of this road of earnings for the month of May has been forwarded to the South Carolina railroad, and the earnings for May of this year were \$3,400.00, and for April of the same month last year, the decrease being \$1,320.10, or 10.13 per cent.

Sibley Institute.

Mount Royal and Augusta Royal, the first time in some months, is running again, and the number of earnings. The report of this road of earnings for the month of May has been forwarded to the South Carolina railroad, and the earnings for May of this year were \$3,400.00, and for April of the same month last year, the decrease being \$1,320.10, or 10.13 per cent.

Randolph's Populists.

Cuthbert, Ga., June 24.—(Special)—The third party of this county held a meeting yesterday and named July 26th as the date for selecting candidates for the legislature and county offices. Delegates to their senatorial and congressional meetings were selected. They were un instructed. A new executive committee was selected. There were few third party people at the meeting.

SWUNG TO A LIMB.

Lynching of George Franklin, Near Pelham, Yesterday,

FOR ASSAULTING MRS. BRUMBLEY

She Identifies the Scoundrel, and the In
dignant People Immediately Hang
Him to the Limb of a Tree.

Pelham, Ga., June 24.—(Special)—A negro by the name of George Franklin assaulted the wife of Marion Brumley, two miles from Pelham, yesterday morning. He was caught this morning and identified by his victim and swung to a convenient limb. He also acknowledged to assaulting Mrs. Dollar, in Decatur county, seven miles from this place, Friday.

MARIETTA'S TABERNACLE MEETING

The Churches Unite in a Religious Revival—Other News.

Marietta, Ga., June 24.—(Special)—A union tabernacle meeting of large proportions is in progress here, Rev. John Boring of Chattanooga, Tenn., is the general director in it. He has been conducting a series of meetings in the Methodist church, and much feeling was manifested. It was then proposed and carried out to have a union meeting of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, and committees from these were appointed to arrange the programme, place of meeting, etc.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the square, within easy reach of all. The services of Mr. Nelson Gilreath have been secured to direct the music. He was formerly in this city, and is a member of the Tabernacle.

The large Tabernacle on Peachtree street, was selected and fitted up with chairs and a large platform erected for a choir and pulpit. The seating capacity of this building is about 1,500 or 2,000, and it is located just off the

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year \$1.00
 The Sunday, per 36 pages 25¢
 The Daily and Sunday, per year \$1.00
 The Weekly, per year 10¢
 All editions sent postpaid to any address.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale as follows:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.

CINCINNATI—J. H. Hawley, 121 Vine St.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 121 Fifth Avenue;

Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel; McDonald & Co., 55 Washington St.

KANSAS CITY—W. A. Role, 619 Main St.

SAN FRANCISCO—E. C. Wilbur.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution; or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., June 25, 1894.

The Negro in the North.

Governor Hogg, of Texas, genial, observant and good-humored, has been traveling around little in the north. He has seen several things that attracted his attention, and noted the absence of others that aroused his astonishment.

In New York the other day he incidentally asked a Sun reporter why it is that there are no negroes sitting as members of the constitutional convention. The reporter scratched his head and asked for time to file an answer. Whereupon the genial governor of Texas lifted his eyebrows and made this remark:

"Why is it that there are no negroes in your legislature, and I understand there are none in the legislature of Massachusetts. Yet from this New England country comes all the complaints that the negro is not having a fair show. If he is a good man to make the laws in the southern states why isn't he a good man to send to the legislatures of northern states for the same purpose?"

It is very funny about the north and the negro. When he is out of sight—away down south, for instance—he is an object of great sympathy and veneration, but when he is on hand—personally in evidence, as it were—he is something less than a cipher. Politically he holds the balance of power between the two parties in several of the northern states, but he is not allowed to hold any political office. He has demonstrated that he is a good artisan and a pretty fair workman—he is not permitted to come in competition with white men at the north.

Only in one particular does he receive the same treatment in both sections. When he makes a beastly assault on a white woman at the north he is lynched with as much certainty and celerity as he is at the south.

But in all other matters the treatment the negro receives in the two sections is entirely different. In the south all trades, callings and professions are open to him, and he is frequently elected to office and installed therein.

No wonder Governor Hogg was astonished.

The South in the North.

Some esteemed friend in New York, knowing that The Constitution is interested in the movement which resulted in the recent effort to get the capitalists of the metropolis to meet and consider the question of southern development, sends us a marked copy of a New York newspaper, in which there is a sort of apology for the lack of interest displayed in the matter by the capitalists whose names had been signed to the call for the meeting.

We have not taken the trouble to read the article that is marked. The headlines convey all the information that is necessary: "Forgot the Guests—New Yorkers Neglected Their Southern Visitors. Many Signed the Call. But When the Meeting Took Place Only a Few Attended. The Slight Not Intentional. Much Talk, However, Was Caused by the Action of Local Merchants in Absenting Themselves."

In discussing yesterday a paragraph taken from The Tribune in regard to this meeting, in which a prominent southerner and an ex-confederate was represented as giving a very gloomy report of the condition of things in this section, we referred to the spirit of sectional prejudice that had been fed and nurtured by the republican politicians and editors of the north, and showed how their calumnies, invented purely for political effect, had worked untold and well nigh irreparable injury to the interests of this section, and through these, to the interests of the whole country.

Curiously enough, The Tribune of Saturday contains an article explaining the feeling of disappointment expressed by some of the influential citizens of the south who attended the meeting. "We regret to learn," The Tribune gravely remarks, "that the southern delegates to this convention were disappointed at the absence of many northern capitalists whom they had expected to meet," and it adds that if everything were as lovely in the south as the delegates declared it to be, there would be no reason for the indifference of some whose presence and interest had been relied on.

With this gentle hint as a basis, The Tribune goes on to remark that the rhetoricians may say what they choose about the absence of disturbing questions in Georgia and the south, but they know that "there is no such thing as a fair election in Georgia" and in other southern states. "Men holding different political opinions from those in authority there do not now generally expect to be shot down or driven out in consequence, but they do expect to suffer in various ways if they declare their opinions, and to be counted out when they vote them."

Thus The Tribune not only admits that journals of its class and character have done irreparable injury to the south and the whole country, but it goes far afield and digs its old calumnies out of

the political trash pile, shakes the mold off, and boldly exhibits them as the main reason why the merchants and capitalists of New York city remained away from the meeting.

While such a performance is out of tune with the feeling that exists between the sensible people of the north and south, we regret to say that it is entirely characteristic of The Tribune and other republican newspapers, which have somehow become impressed with the belief that sectionalism is basic to the well-being of their party. It is a strange note for any American journalist to strike at this hour of the day, and we hope and believe that it will not be struck by any editor who has a keen sense of the responsibilities of his position.

A Reign of Terror.

The insurgent miners in Colorado seem to have things all their own way.

When they kidnapped Adjutant General Tarsney the other night and stripped and tarred and feathered him they showed their readiness to defy the highest authority of the state, regardless of the consequences. No similar outrage has ever occurred in this country. Rioters have sometimes murdered the commanders of the forces sent against them, but there is no instance on record where they have ever captured the highest military official of their state and forced him to submit to such an indignity as the one reported from Colorado Springs.

The incident is only a foretaste of what will happen if the state authorities anywhere temporize with King Mob and permit him to set up a government of his own. For several weeks in six or seven states the sheriffs and the militia have been fooling with large armies of striking miners. Blood has been shed and property has been destroyed, but no determined effort has yet been made to restore peace and order. There is too much of this sort of thing going on in the country, and it is filling the heads of the lawless and desperate with the devil's own ideas. If anarchy can spread through six states in as many weeks, what is to prevent it from showing itself in every state? If it is so easy for a few outlaws to capture and feather the adjutant general of Colorado, it will be just as easy for them to make governors and presidents the victims of the same brutal treatment.

It is time to see what virtue there is in the strong arm of the law. It will not do to deal gently with King Mob. Moral suasion is wasted upon this monster. The only thing to do is to smash him when he first shows his head. If the proper steps had been taken in Colorado at the start that state would not now be under a reign of terror.

There is not a bit of reason for the existence of anarchy in any state. All that the officers of the law have to do is to do their duty when the trouble begins. Delay is the cause of all the present disorder. Prompt action would have made it impossible for the rioters to organize the feet of the senior senator from Florida. Mr. Kyle at once moved down the aisle and continued his speech, and several senators in the vicinity of Mr. Call moved over to the other side of the chamber. The Floridian calmly gazed at his pretty blue socks and gently fanned them with a big palm leaf. Close observers assert that the senator was seen to wiggle his toes, but it is possible that they were mistaken.

The other day when Senator Kyle was speaking he was surprised to see a pair of big blue socks on his desk, and another glance showed that they contained the feet of the senior senator from Florida. Mr. Kyle at once moved down the aisle and continued his speech, and several senators in the vicinity of Mr. Call moved over to the other side of the chamber. The Floridian calmly gazed at his pretty blue socks and gently fanned them with a big palm leaf. Close observers assert that the senator was seen to wiggle his toes, but it is possible that they were mistaken.

The incident was telegraphed all over the country and the newspapers are full of it. It is the sensation of the day, and yet there is nothing in it. Mr. Call wanted it known that he wore socks, and yet was not putting on airs. So in the most democratic and primitive fashion he pulled off his shoes and rested his feet on a brother senator's desk. Nothing could be more friendly and devoid of pretension than this simple action, and if Mr. Call winked at his neighbors with his toes it was only another evidence of his jolly good humor and his desire to make himself at home.

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

The Darien Gazette says:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

The Darien Gazette says:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

The Darien Gazette says:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

The Darien Gazette says:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

The Darien Gazette says:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Darien Gazette:

"Hon. Newell W. Maddox will be returned to congress from the sixth district. The country is making a quiet canvass of the district. However, the democrats can do it if they will just buck down to work when the time arrives."

Says The Dari

formed. So they are a license and carried within the code.

There are forty-
five business in
the twenty-eight
each member
Forest college,
to devote six
necessities in the
him with in-

acter of New
Fia, looking
palmetto roots
factories of the
ing him with in-

GEORGIA.

George Israel de-
sime because the
all the moon is
ights for peo-
for possums to
that of a bright
ms may be seen
h their shadows.
nsible man told
w on the ground
his county. Who
doubts it will
ays that he can

blackberries and
had more oppor-
tariff bills
and taxed iron
ore.

ole Adam Brin-
is a hell and if
bale of cotton a
d a "good one, in
o escape justice
ard hereafter.

the brass band
er horns, a triple
d a nickel-plated

ems to laugh at
ems, judging from
that are now ec-

A TOWNS.

gives this good
ow enjoying the
story. The guano
me shops, Water-
right street brick
n, residence in
Florida, are all in
presenting an out-
sider who has
have raised \$1,000
the Baptists
"for last week, on
a \$12,000 church
an income of
er the business of
chants all report
three weeks.

a Dahlonega. The
is working on
near town plots
edges of gold off
this day this week."

has this
the quietest island
and her citizens are
al and clever to be
be.

ays of Tifton:
a colony of fruit
turn have planted
reaping rewards."

GIA EDITORS.

ave Spring, is like
only way to shut
a dummy line."

old man says:
our office recently
a record for hard
he heard of a man
pig end, not being
or hog a mile but

mpkin Independent

early, mother,
politics;

ove; another
isn't six.

the Dahlonega Signal:
self with a brush
underook a wip-
e that had ap-
He fought, puffed
time, killing many
the rest of the
den, but not until
of his potato tops."

IN GEORGIA.

is tells this story:
on Blue creek,
last week by run-
take. He applied a
ture to the wound
in the nail and
the nail.

Next morning
the wound had
fastened as he had
No one known for
the live about
you must have been
the very slim,
and very wide."

dent tells this cur-

ire W. B. Mathis,
Washington, recently
containing 25 with
per cent from the
up to date, making
but luck, and for
was for the other

has this item:
an apple tree that
full of fruit. They
the being killed by
the tree the growing
to the fact that it
it, and kept it shel-

FURROWS.

o potato bugs have
in Dahlonega. They
very leaf and then
They are small, but
and, and it takes a

Good rains have
the country this
the rains have
respondent. Another
h present crop con-
ous consequences.
hanks to a merciful
ive come in the to
terial injury. The
a glad smile and
est.

The farmers of this
ing and mowing and
sowing and sowing

ires.

the royal Bengal
he observed the
e top of a wagon
had to put up my
don't think I'd let

me," reported the
nicie bonomie. "I'd
piano truck up
and get it by
the royal Bengal
est corner of the
not hear the ele-

ed. Evi.
journal.
nicie bonomie,"
er lord and master
in the office.
the old man. "Get
nts to. Cigarettes
be outgrowing his

IN SPITE OF RAIN

ng Audiences Attended the Chautauqua
Assembly Yesterday.

MISS PIERSE'S TRIUMPHAL DEBUT

Miss Werts and Pierse, the Stars Yes-
terday—Dr. Miller Last Night—Full Programme for Today.

It sounds a Little Shaky—The First News
from Draughn Since His Departure
for North Carolina.

Rain and threatening clouds contended
against the attractions of the Atlanta
Chautauqua yesterday and the chautauqua
thumped.

The concert programme for yesterday af-
ternoon proved too alluring to be outdone by
ordinary obstacles, and not even the
lowering purple clouds and persistent rain
acted as a deterrent.

Yesterday morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-



CHARLES A. LANE.

stitutes under the big tent at Ponce de
Leon were badly mistaken in their suggestions.

The tent was filled with a large audience
of both ladies and gentlemen and no one
delightful entertainment has been given
since the chautauqua opened on

One morning in some inexplicable way
he regained his identity. That is, he found
that his name was Draughn and that he
had some part in the Chautauqua.

When he had completely recovered physi-
cally Detective Ed Cason, who had shown
great interest in the case, volunteered to
locate the man in the "Heed State." The
trial is due to begin on the 15th of June.

From Draughn himself no news has ever
come until the letter which Mr. Cason re-
ceived Saturday. From the tone of the
letter it is thought that the man is still a little
dazed.

HE IS COMING BACK, BY LOCAL TALENT.

Draughn, the Great Unknown, Wants to
See Atlanta Again.

WRITES A LETTER TO DETECTIVE CASON

It sounds a Little Shaky—The First News
from Draughn Since His Departure
for North Carolina.

J. J. Draughn, the erstwhile great un-
known, the human mystery, the "man
without a name," whose phenomenal con-
dition last winter puzzled the doctors
and kept the detectives guessing, is
coming back to Atlanta.

Saturday Detective Ed Cason received a
letter from Draughn, written from Cowpens,
S. C., in which he stated that he had an
indefinable yearning to see Atlanta again
and that he had made arrangements to make
this place his home. Since his arrival
in Atlanta he had been making arrangements
to make his home here.

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

One morning was an ideal Sabbath
forenoon. Bright sunshine, bright skies and
delicious breezes gave promise of a glorious
day.

But about the hour the churches began
to empty their throngs of worshipers into
the streets dark clouds began to appear
and thunder to mutter overhead. The rain
soon came up and lasted during the after-
noon.

Those people who remained away under
the impression that there would be no ex-

DOTS AND INCIDENTS.

A Traveler Returned from Cumberland Tells Some Tales.

HOW A BATHING SUIT FITS

Has His Feelings Hurt by a Wandering Wave—Snapper Hunts and Surf Bathing.

It is a matter of wonder how the feminine portion of the Cumberland visitors manage to crowd so many handsome dresses into one day's wear, besides dipping into the surf twice or more between dawn and dusk, dancing both afternoon and evening, joining turtle hunts and visiting the snapper banks; yet all this they do and always look cool and neat and charmingly free from the least touch of sunburn and sublimely indifferent to the attacks of most quibbles.

There are several ways of going to Cumberland, and many more of enjoying yourself. If you are like me you have never been there but once and you didn't go on a snapper bank hunt, but remained to play on the sand with a few of the liveliest of the children and go into the surf with some of the ladies, young and old, who were too timid to make the trip to the snapper bank, and consequently keep you sitting on the edge of the breakers, burning your arms and tanning your face and neck to perfection.

But after all there is a great deal in not going on the snapper bank hunt. When you see the dilapidated lot of returners straggle off the street cars and stumble and stagger to their cottages, you are suddenly imbued with a feeling of superiority. You forget that you were kept from the trip because you lacked the necessary \$1.50, and you perch upon the hotel porch railing, having had a most enjoyable supper, and call out as loudly as you can the cost of the four snappers that were caught. To be more specific there was a snapper bank hunt that was a most absolute failure. I don't call to mind just now all who went, and even some of them forgot their own names for awhile. It is stated upon competent authority—an eye-witness—that at one time there were fifteen exceedingly sea-sick persons stretched out on the deck of the tug, unable to move. The waves rolled high and out of the sixty-five on the trip fifty were quite ill.

How to Manage Your First Breaker.

If you have never taken a dip into the surf you need advice. You may not think so, but you do. You walk out just as far as the others because they laugh at you and say you are afraid, which of course you are not, for it would be a great deal better for you to be less brave. Your mistake realizes upon you in the form of a strong wave, which just ahead of you take it in the most graceful gazelle-like manner possible and you prepare to duplicate their performance, even to the wild display of legs and arms—but you don't. Somehow the wave seems to have gone wrong, badly wrong. It gets higher and larger and heavier as it approaches and you have to brace up just a little, for you realize that some of your friends are watching your first venture. With a swirl of foam and rush of dizzy water the sun jumps up and your courage fails. You lie down just as you turn to run something swings a heavy right in the region of the neck and back and your head strikes the nice, hard-packed, white sand; then your elbows rap the ground and your knees follow suit, and over and over, gurgling and struggling and splintering and drinking salt water, you go until exhausted and half-drowned, you are washed into the midst of a lot of playing children who run shrieking to the shore, looking queer and fantastic through your salt-washed eyes.

A few more such and you are ready to join in the fun and watch the imitation of other people who know all about surf bathing in theory.

It's a Very Funny Feeling.

When I first put on a bathing suit and started out of the bathhouse I was surrounded by a very peculiar feeling. I never thought that this particular suit at least did not suit my style of beauty, but it was too late to back out. It was also evident that the greater portion of the audience scattered along the shore had not been used to seeing me in this costume. Vivid thoughts of the characters in "The Rubicon" fitted through my mind and I envied Lady Hayes's uncle that washed out cravat and gray socks. Just at this moment heard a gurgle of feminine timidity and saw a very beautiful young lady in a most charming bathing suit, which combination was surrounded by several interested gentlemen. After that I don't quite remember, but pretty soon I rather think that I had a decided predilection for my bathing costume.

Always Popular.

The large and elegant Hotel Lanier, of Macon, is a most popular and attractive patronage. It is no surprise that this should be so popular when it is known how completely it is equipped throughout. It reflects the high character of its popular proprietor, Mr. G. B. Duy, to whom it is so universally praised by the traveling public. Every comfort and convenience is offered a room, and a traveling man, here, airy, simple, in a hotel situated right in the business center of the city is a great convenience to the commercial men. Free buses to all trains and every possible attention paid guests.

A Summer in the North.

A description of hundreds of the charming lake and river resorts of the north, northwest and west, the best route or routes by which they are reached, together with a list of hotels and boarding houses, the names of the proprietors, the rates per day and per week, and all information pertaining to a summer in the north are contained in a handsome publication entitled "A Summer in the North," issued by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Copies will be mailed free to any address upon application to W. A. Thrall, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Ill.

June 21—1 m—e o d

An Incident Most Amazing.

I believe it was Thursday that I ran down to the water's edge and came very nearly dashing over a very stout gentleman from Atlanta, Mr.—but I promised not to mention his name—who was lying flat on his back, the hot sun pouring down into his face, dragging himself painfully along by pulling with his elbows and pushing with his heels.

"What's the matter?" I asked. "Waiting for the tide to rise so that it'll be less dangerous?"

"No, oh, no," he replied sarcastically, "can't you see that I'm doing it for fun? And he held up his elbows, marked red and raw by the sand. Seeing the thoroughly interested look on my face, he continued:

"It's my bathing suit. It's busted up the spinal column and I've got to get out some way."

Half an hour later, while I was jumping the waves in high glee, I saw a figure trudging towards the bathhouses; he had made a circuit of nearly half a mile to escape observation.

Political Economy on Cumberland.

One of the first persons I met after returning from the island was "Senator" W. H. Venable, who spent last week there with his mother, his two sisters, Misses Lizzie and Lella Venable, and daughter. The very next day I chanced to be in the surf during the afternoon. As I came out the first person I saw was Mr. Venable, who was sitting in a chair on the beach. I ventured to ask of him the reason of his similitude, to which he replied, "I was waiting for the tide to rise so that it'll be less dangerous."

"What's the matter?" I asked. "Waiting for the tide to rise so that it'll be less dangerous?"

"No, oh, no," he replied sarcastically, "can't you see that I'm doing it for fun? And he held up his elbows, marked red and raw by the sand. Seeing the thoroughly interested look on my face, he continued:

"It's my bathing suit. It's busted up the spinal column and I've got to get out some way."

June 21—1 m—e o d

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

THE HEAVENLY TWINS.

A One-Dollar Book for Fifty Cents.

One of the most popular novels of the day is "The Heavenly Twins." Owing to the repeated demands for new and popular book the publisher have issued a paper edition of 50,000 copies.

Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale Monday, June 25, 1894, 500 copies, all orders filled at 50 cents, postpaid. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 21—1 m—e o d

Water Cure Sanitarium.

It is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.

M. D. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.

At the Summer Opera.

"Great Scott! What are they applauding that fellow for? He's got a voice like a sawmill and he sings out of the side of his mouth."

"Sh! They're trying to keep him on the platform till the boy they've sent after the cabbage and tin horns comes back."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

tioned, and Miss Mamie Hatcher is a decided blonde.

Some Atlanta Boys.

Among the young men on the island it is safe to say that there were none more popular than four Atlantans—George W. Adair, Jr., Stafford Nash, Harvey Hill and Tom Conklin. Every one of this four was uniformly dressed and polite and attentive to a degree. They occupied a cottage on "Brewery Alley," so called because of its prohibitionist tendencies.

A jolly party of young men have been spending the week at Cumberland—Messrs. Frank Inman, Dip Wylie, the Goldsmiths, the Meadors and the Thorntons. Messrs. Bennett and Hollingsworth occupied a cottage on this row.

Returned Yesterday Morning.

Among those who returned from Cumberland yesterday morning were the following named people:

Mr. H. K. Durand, wife and daughter, Mrs. Dobe, wife, sister and two children, Mrs. M. F. Durand, Miss Edna Miller, Mr. F. J. Stilson, wife and daughter, Harvey Hill, Tom Conklin, Stafford Nash, Joe Rhodes and Homer Reed.

The following returned to Macon yesterday:

Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher, Miss Hatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Turner.

The Atlantians still at Cumberland are quite numerous. Among them are Mrs. Joseph Vane Holt Nash, Miss Adeline Nash, Miss Belle Nash, Miss Harden, Mrs. J. H. Mecaslin and child, Mr. and Miss Allen, Major and Mrs. Hansel, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Clayton, Dr. and Mrs. Jernigan, Frank Inman, Dip Wylie, Messrs. Meador, Goldsmith and Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Thornton and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. William Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and Mr. R. J. Gullion.

Mr. John Thompson, the well-known ticket seller, left last night for Cumberland.

JULIAN HARRIS.

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Saraparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

North Carolina Farming.

From the Wilmington Messenger.

Commissioner Robinson is right in his reply to the North Carolina Christian Advocate as to good farming in North Carolina—good as the best, whether in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. Ex-Governor Holt makes fifty-six bushels of wheat to the acre on eight acres of land. This state doesn't seem to have the Vienna expansion in the wheat, which weighed seventy-three pounds to the bushel. Captain Bailey Williamson, of Wake, made 12,561 pounds per acre of mixed clover and grasses. One truck farm produced in one year over \$8,000. Eastern Carolina alone sold over \$4,000,000 of trucking in 1892. In scores of counties the best results can be found from farming. If gathered they would be more valuable than the gold in California.

Mr. John Thompson, the well-known ticket seller, left last night for Cumberland.

JULIAN HARRIS.

From the Wilmington Messenger.

Commissioner Robinson is right in his reply to the North Carolina Christian Advocate as to good farming in North Carolina—good as the best, whether in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. Ex-Governor Holt makes fifty-six bushels of wheat to the acre on eight acres of land. This state doesn't seem to have the Vienna expansion in the wheat, which weighed seventy-three pounds to the bushel. Captain Bailey Williamson, of Wake, made 12,561 pounds per acre of mixed clover and grasses. One truck farm produced in one year over \$8,000. Eastern Carolina alone sold over \$4,000,000 of trucking in 1892. In scores of counties the best results can be found from farming. If gathered they would be more valuable than the gold in California.

Mr. John Thompson, the well-known ticket seller, left last night for Cumberland.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Colonel John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300, after paying all expenses. Another farmer, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Captain Turner Battle averaged a crop of 150 acres.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve (the last an invalid), made a crop of tobacco that was sold

